

Martial Law To Be Ordered In Ruhr Area

German Government Troops Advance to Guard All Factories and Workers From Terrorist Outrages

BERLIN, March 31 (By The Associated Press).—The government has decided to proclaim a state of siege in the Ruhr industrial district. Troops are advancing to this region to protect the plants and their workers from the terrorists.

Spates from Essen say delegates from the "revolutionary" miners, representing 195 mines, have voted at a

meeting to begin a general strike on April 1 and not to take up work again until their demands are fully complied with. The vote was 467 to 3.

The miners' demands include the immediate introduction of a six-hour day, including the time spent in entering and leaving the mines; a 25 per cent increase in wages; recognition of the council system; the immediate release of political prisoners; the immediate creation of a revolutionary workers' militia; the immediate dissolution of the existing police corps; the disarmament of the police in the mining districts; and payment by the nation for the days the miners have been on strike.

The miners sent a message to the governing council at Budapest containing brotherly greetings and the declaration that they were inspired by the victory of their Hungarian comrades over "the accused class" and adjuring them not to rest until they had overcome all their enemies. The Essen miners promised to fight shoulder to shoulder with their Hungarian and Russian brothers, with all means in their power to compel the establishment of a socialist Soviet government, in the conviction that they could break the yoke upon the proletarian.

The decision of the revolutionary miners to strike spells almost certain stoppage of work, since they are in the strong majority in the Ruhr district and have been trouble makers from the start. They were the first to demand the socialization of mines in Russia.

LONDON, April 1.—Serious rioting occurred Monday at Frankfurt-on-Main, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. "Riots" attacked the police station, released the prisoners and set fire to the building, but order eventually was restored.

A Berlin dispatch to Copenhagen says that among the prisoners released from the police station in Frankfurt by a mob on Monday were numerous criminals, and during the evening shops were plundered and there was shooting in various parts of the city.

Strike of Bourgeoisie To Combat Workmen Is Planned in Berlin

NEW YORK, April 1.—(By The Associated Press.)—The latest developments indicate that the social and political ferment in Germany is still working vigorously. To-day's "Die Freiheit" exploits a report of the revolutionary miners' convention at Essen, which yesterday voted by a huge majority for a general strike to-morrow to enforce a six-hour workday and other millennial blessings.

As a counterfoil to the above, a national convention of the bourgeois element of the population, held in Berlin yesterday, adopted resolutions demanding the organization of bourgeois councils as an offset to the workers' councils. The convention also demanded constitutional recognition of such councils if the workers' councils are to be thus recognized. The convention finally voted in favor of a general strike to-morrow to enforce a six-hour workday and other millennial blessings.

Meanwhile the social unrest and political uncertainties are exerting a steady pressure upon the German monetary stability. The German mark has been depreciating almost without interruption for more than a week in neutral markets, losing 3.45 at Amsterdam, 3.20 at Stockholm, 3.90 at Copenhagen and 5.00 at Zurich since March 20. The value of the mark is now only 41.34 per cent of normal at Copenhagen, 38.52 per cent at Stockholm, 45 per cent at Amsterdam and 36.44 at Zurich.

This development attracts lively discussion here. The reasons assigned are that neutral bankers fear Hungarian developments will have a reaction in Germany in the direction of Bolshevism. This situation makes the neutral bankers disinclined to grant further mark credits to Germany.

Secretary Baker Sails For Europe on Monday

Going to France to Attend Meeting of American Liquidation Commission

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Secretary Baker will sail from New York next Monday on the transport Leviathan for France to attend meetings of the American liquidation commission and to direct winding up the affairs of the American Army in France.

Mr. Baker will be accompanied by C. W. Clegg, the War Department's representative on the board considering inter-Allied claims growing out of the cooperation of the various belligerents, and Stanley King, his secretary.

Mr. Baker announced the date of his sailing to-day, and said his stay abroad would be brief. He said his intention was to return as soon as the conferences with the arbitration board had been concluded and he had made a few necessary inspections. The Secretary has not decided whether he will visit the army of occupation.

With President Wilson in Paris and Secretary Baker also abroad, it was said here to-night that it would be the first time in the history of the nation that the commander in chief of the army and navy and the heads of both have been absent from the country at the same time.

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Hindenburg Mobilizes Army Facing Danzig

Foch Quits Paris for Spa to Deliver to Erzberger Allied Ultimatum That the Poles May Occupy City

Has Complete Authority

Fresh Riots Against the Jews at Kalish on Old Frontier; Many are Wounded

PARIS, April 1.—The Germans are concentrating large forces in Eastern Prussia under command of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, according to the Paris edition of "The New York Herald." The German forces are being gathered in Graudenz and Thorn in order to defend the railway line from Danzig to Posen.

Marshal Foch will leave Paris to-night for Spa to meet Matthias Erzberger to discuss with him the Allied demand that Polish troops be permitted to use Danzig. The Marshal has received full powers to negotiate with the German representative. He will be in constant communication with the Council of Four.

The Inter-Allied Shipping Commission has completed preparations to transport the Polish troops to Danzig. New anti-Jewish outbreaks, London dispatches say, have occurred at Kalish, on the former border between Poland and Germany, according to information received by the Zionist organization here. A large number of Jews are said to have been wounded, while Jewish shops and homes were plundered and damaged. Citizens, militia and soldiers, the information continues, either were indifferent or took part in the rioting against the Jews.

Let League Draft Stand, Hitchcock Advises Senators

Attempt to Amend It Dangerous and Would Delay Peace, He Tells Washington Commercial Club

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Voicing an assumption that the league of nations constitution would be amended to meet some of the most serious objections raised by critics, Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and the President's most consistent follower in the Upper House on the league of nations issue, declared to-night in a speech before the Commercial Club that there should be no amending of the constitution in the Senate, because of the danger involved in delay.

"One of the curious features of the opposition," he said, "is its variety and inconsistency. A few oppose the league of nations on principle and declare that they are opposed to having the United States enter into any international agreement with the other nations of the world and bind itself in any manner to cooperation with them."

"So far as I know, only three members of the United States Senate take this position and apparently they have not a very large following. The rest of the country has learned the lesson that whenever the world is shaken by a great war the United States is necessarily involved."

Always Danger of War

"We have learned that however much we may ourselves desire to avoid war, we are likely to have it forced upon us as it was two years ago. Having learned this, we know that if wars are to remain upon the programme of the world, we must prepare for them, and that is precisely what the people of the United States seek to avoid. Therefore, I say there are not many who are opposed on principle to the idea of a league of nations."

"Most of those who oppose this particular league of nations declare they would favor it if it had a different constitution, or if its constitution could be amended to suit their views. Some want it amended in one particular and some in another. Some want it drastic and binding and powerful and some say it is already too drastic, too binding and too powerful."

League Merely a Treaty

"The league of nations is a treaty. It is not a new government, as some have supposed. It is a treaty which will be entered into by fourteen nations and it will become an integral part of the peace settlement. When the peace settlement comes over here for the ratification of the Senate, it probably will be too late for the Senate to attempt amendments. Any amendment adopted by the Senate would have to go back for acceptance by the other thirteen nations and that would delay the peace settlement for a long time."

"Delays are said to be dangerous and in this case they are dangerous in the highest degree, because at the present time the very life of civilization in Europe is at stake. Governmental authority over an enormous area represented by Germany, Austria-Hungary, Poland and Bohemia, as well as Russia lies in ruins. If a peace settlement is not produced at an early date, the spread of lawlessness and despair may involve still more of Europe."

Sees Objections Removed

"I assume that one objection will be removed by the insertion in the league constitution of a definite provision reserving to any nations the power to withdraw from the league on giving reasonable notice."

"I assume that another objection will be removed by a provision in the constitution specifically reserving to each individual nation the control over its domestic affairs, including, of course, immigration."

"I assume that another criticism will be answered by inserting a few words making it clear that the recommenda-

New Hungarian Rulers Say They Seek Peace

PARIS, April 1.—Reports received from Budapest by the American peace delegation indicate that the new rulers of Hungary are giving assurances that they are anxious for peace on all fronts and that the new army they are creating is directed toward the maintenance of order, and not for purposes of aggression.

The new Hungarian officials are attempting to draw a distinction between Communism, which they say they are trying to practise, and Bolshevism. They declare they are not copying the Russian programme, but are forming distinctly different policies.

tion for the reduction of armament made by the executive council does not go into effect until each nation has, through its constituted authorities, adopted it.

"Another objection I think will be removed by making it clear that no decision of the executive council nor of the league binding on any nation will be made except by unanimous vote."

"When it comes back to us the league constitution will have had all the benefit of world-wide criticism and suggestion and then the question will be up to the United States whether we shall join in a great effort to establish international justice and prevent war by united action with other nations."

British to Arrest Two Americans as Spies

James Spohr, Professor in Jerusalem University, and Wife To Be Brought Here

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Secretary of War Baker has approved a request of the British military authorities in Turkey that they be permitted to arrest on charges of treason James Spohr, a naturalized American citizen, and his wife, declared officially to have been "closely associated with the head of the German spy system in Palestine and among British Indian subjects."

The plan is to have the couple brought to the United States for trial. Because the United States and Turkey have not been at war the arrests could not be made by the American military authorities, but the judge advocate general's office held that the British military commission, "under the common law of military occupation," could carry out its plan of taking Spohr and his wife into custody and turning them over to the United States.

Spohr, said to be of German origin, has been employed as a professor at the Saladin Aynab University in Jerusalem. His wife is of Scottish birth, but, according to the charges, is known to have lived at German headquarters. Both are accused of having engaged in violent anti-British and anti-American propaganda, principally through speech-making and distribution of inflammatory literature.

War Department officials said the case of the Spohrs was very similar to that of Herman Schaeffler, recently indicted in New York under section one of the espionage act.

Rickenbacker Tells How He Felt When Killing a German

No Exaltation, Just a Job To Be Done, He Declares; Sometimes He Was Sorry After the Fight Was Over

Captain Edward Victor Rickenbacker, ace of American aces, lectured last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House on "The Arena of the Sky" for the benefit of the American Fund for French Wounded. The Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke introduced him as "a plain, simple, fortunate, heroic American boy," who did what the other brave airmen did plus twenty-six German "planes" brought to earth.

Captain Rickenbacker seemed to regret his miraculous escape in a French scout plane from seven German Fokkers at Chateau Thierry as his most thrilling exploit. While scouting for Hun planes he was surprised by the formation of seven, but was in a fair way of extricating himself when his motor stalled. He was then 500 feet above the leader, who was about to set fire to his plane with incendiary bullets.

"There was only one thing to do," said Captain Rickenbacker, "that was to drop like a shot through them all. This I did through seven of them. My plane shot straight down 12,000 feet at the rate of 250 miles an hour until I was within 500 feet of the ground. It was only an act of Providence, but at this point my motor recovered and I was able to land safely. A few minutes after I stepped from my plane I felt a terrific pain in my right ear. I found I had burst the eardrum in that awful drop and I spent three weeks in a Paris hospital."

New York Man a Hero

Captain Rickenbacker described the heroic death of Lieutenant Wilbur White, of New York, who deliberately crashed his plane into that of a skillful Hun aviator who was about to shoot down one of the inexperienced boys under him in an air engagement along the Meuse near Verdun.

"For a moment both planes seemed to envelop each other. Then, bit by bit, they fell apart and dropped like plummets on the bank of the river, 1,000 feet below. The sight has haunted my dreams ever since," said Captain Rickenbacker. The most extraordinary thing about it was that that flight over the enemy's lines was to have been Lieutenant White's last before he left for an extended furlough to New York to visit with his wife and two young children.

"I had often wondered which would be the worst death, to be shot or to be crashed down or to go down in flames. I asked Major Al Lufberry about it once. He said: 'Going down in flames isn't hopeless. Always stick by the ship. Many a poor devil has come out alive.' A few days after that Major Lufberry was set on fire by a Boche, 3,000 feet in the air, and he jumped from his plane rather than endure death in flames. His death was the saddest blow ever struck the 94th Squadron."

Fighting Becomes Mechanical

"Folks ask me what my feelings were in some of these experiences. I think for the most part I never had time to analyze them. The memory is confused as to details. The human being is transformed into a machine. I felt no exaltation nor delight when I shot or bombed a Boche. I felt that here was some hateful enemy person whom I must destroy or else be destroyed by him."

Bolsheviki Repulsed In Heavy Attack Upon Allied Lines

Attempt to Break Through Front Along Railway Fails—Four Frenchmen Hold 80 Reds at Bay for Hours

ARCHANGEL, March 31.—(By The Associated Press).—Bolshevik troops, after a heavy bombardment Sunday of the Allied positions on the railway front and south of Odozerskaia, attacked at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The attack was repulsed completely by the Allied fire. The retiring Bolsheviks were met by their own machine gun fire, while the Allied artillery dispersed various groups of the enemy.

An Allied airplane discovered six trains three miles south of the front line and attacked one of them with bombs. A locomotive and a stretch of track were destroyed.

A little garrison of four French soldiers in an outlying blockhouse guarding one of the Allied flanks near the front line yesterday, repeatedly repulsed attacks by eighty Bolshevik infantrymen, who had slipped through the woods and attempted a surprise. The Allied positions along the front line are strong, with blockhouses guarding the flanks and snow trenches built up with log barricades, while there are ample dugouts to shelter all the Allied forces. The troops holding this front include considerable numbers of American, French, British and New Russian troops. The Allied artillery here is probably equal to that of the enemy.

59,395 Troops Arrived From France Week Ending March 25

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Troops arriving from overseas during the week ending March 25, the War Department announced to-day, totalled 59,395.

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BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

Ex-Kaiser's Pictures Out Of German Schoolrooms

BERLIN, March 31 (By The Associated Press).—All the Prussian district and provincial government school authorities have been notified by Herr Haenicke, the Minister of Religion and Education, that pictures of former Emperor William and the former Crown Prince may no longer be hung in the schoolrooms.

The order originates from an incident in a East Prussian school where the teacher put ex-Emperor William's picture in an attic after the revolution, but was ordered by the authorities to hang it up again, whereupon he entered a protest.

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